

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)



(51) International Patent Classification⁶ :

A61K 7/15

A1

NO 9609032A1

32

(43) International Publication Date: 28 March 1996 (28.03.96)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/11955

(22) International Filing Date: 20 September 1995 (20.09.95)

(30) Priority Data:

310,597

22 September 1994 (22.09.94) US

(60) Parent Application or Grant

(63) Related by Continuation

US

310,597 (CON)

Filed on

22 September 1994 (22.09.94)

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE GILLETTE COMPANY [US/US]; Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02199 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): GEORGE, Robert, C. [US/US]; Apartment 1, 131 Eliot Avenue, Newton, MA 02165 (US). LASOTA, Andrew, M. [GB/GB]; 20 Colebrooke Avenue, London W13 0J7 (GB).

(74) Agents: HANDELMAN, Joseph, H.; Ladas & Parry, 26 West 61st Street, New York, NY 10023 (US) et al.

(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG).

Published

With international search report.

Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: SOAP-FREE SELF-FOAMING SHAVE GEL COMPOSITION

(57) Abstract

The present invention comprises a soap-free self-foaming shave gel composition which maintains superior performance attributes while avoiding the harshness and drying associated with soap-based shave preparations. The shave gel composition of the present invention comprises water, a water-soluble sarcosinate salt, a volatile self-foaming agent, and a non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

- 1 -

SOAP-FREE SELF-FOAMING SHAVE GEL COMPOSITION

This invention relates to a non-soap shave gel composition. Such a composition is dispensed in the form of a gel containing a
5 volatile component that causes the gel to turn into a foam when spread on the skin in preparation for wet shaving - that is, shaving with a razor blade.

Post-foaming or self-foaming shave
10 gels are now well-known and have been described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,995,521 (Bluard), 3,541,581 (Monson), 4,405,489 (Sisbarro), 4,528,111 (Su), 4,651,503 (Anderson), 5,248,495 (Patterson), 5,308,643
15 (Osipow), and 5,326,556 (Barnet) and published PCT application WO 91/07943 (Chaudhuri). Such compositions generally take the form of an oil-in-water emulsion in which the self-foaming agent, generally a volatile (i.e. low boiling
20 point) aliphatic hydrocarbon, is solubilized in the oil phase, and the water phase comprises a water-soluble soap component. The product is generally packaged in an aerosol container with a barrier, such as a piston or collapsible bag,
25 to separate the self-foaming gel from the propellant required for expulsion of the product. The product is dispensed as a clear,

- 2 -

translucent or opaque gel that is substantially free from foaming until it is spread over the skin, at which time it produces a foam lather generated by the volatilization of the volatile hydrocarbon foaming agent.

While the conventional self-foaming shave gels have gained wide acceptance by consumers, they can be somewhat harsh and drying to the skin due to the soap component. To counteract this effect, the typical shave gel composition is formulated with skin soothing components such as humectants, emollients, silicones, etc. While the addition of such components substantially improve the aesthetics of the product, repeated use can still produce undesirable drying of the skin, particularly among female users. Accordingly, it is highly desirable to develop a self-foaming shave gel composition that is less harsh and drying to the skin than conventional shave gels, without sacrificing any of the performance characteristics thereof.

N-acyl sarcosinates are well-known anionic surfactants represented by the formula



where R is a fatty acid hydrocarbon chain.

These materials are typically used in the form of water-soluble salts formed by neutralization with sodium, potassium or ammonium hydroxide or triethanolamine and have been suggested for use in a wide variety of products including shampoos, detergents, dentifrices, hand soaps, and shave creams. For example, aerosol shaving creams containing sarcosinates are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,959,160 (Horsler), 4,113,643

- 3 -

Thompson), and 4,140,648 (Thompson) and in Harry's Cosmeticology (7th ed., 1982), p. 169 (see Croda Cosmetic and Pharmaceutical Formulary Supplement, formula SV11). A soap-free non-aerosol shave cream which may optionally contain a sarcosinate is disclosed in U.S. Pat. 4,892,729 (Cavazza) and a non-aerosol shave gel which contains both a soap and a sarcosinate is disclosed in U.S. Pat. 5,340,571 (Grace).

Soap-free shaving products are also known, but have met with limited acceptance. For example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,046,874 (Gabby) and 4,761,279 (Khalil) disclose shaving cream compositions containing respectively a polyglycerol fatty ester (e.g. triglycerol monostearate) and a fatty ester of lactic acid (e.g. sodium salt of stearylactic acid). A pre-shave gel containing polyethylene oxide polymer and polysulfonic acid polymer is disclosed in U.S. Pat. 4,999,183 (Mackles).

The present invention comprises a soap-free self-foaming shave gel composition which maintains superior performance attributes while avoiding the harshness and drying associated with soap-based shave preparations. The shave gel composition of the present invention comprises water, a water-soluble N-acyl sarcosinate salt, a volatile self-foaming agent, and a non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid.

The essential components of the shaving composition of the present invention include, in percent by weight, about 65 to 85% water, about 4 to 16% N-acyl sarcosine wherein the acyl group has 10 to 20 carbon atoms, sufficient base to solubilize the N-acyl sarcosine and provide a pH of about 4 to about

- 4 -

8, about 1 to 8% self-foaming agent, and about 1 to 10% non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid, said composition being in the form of a self-foaming gel and being substantially free of soap. Preferably the composition will comprise about 70 to 80% water, about 6 to 12% N-acyl sarcosine, sufficient base to provide a pH of about 5 to 7, about 2 to 5% self-foaming agent, and about 1.5 to 7% non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid. A more preferred shaving composition will also additionally include a non-ionic surfactant, a fatty alcohol and a gelling aid, and will be substantially free of other anionic surfactants.

The N-acyl sarcosine may be selected from any of those which are commercially available that have an acyl moiety with 10 to 20, preferably 12 to 18, carbon atoms and that will provide a water-soluble sarcosinate when neutralized with an appropriate base. These typically include stearoyl sarcosine, myristoyl sarcosine, oleoyl sarcosine, lauroyl sarcosine, cocoyl sarcosine and mixtures thereof. Stearoyl sarcosine and myristoyl sarcosine, as well as mixtures thereof, are preferred. It is also possible to utilize a pre-neutralized sarcosinate, such as triethanolamine myristoyl sarcosinate, in which case it will not be necessary to separately add base to the composition except for such amount of acid or base as required to adjust the pH of the final composition. Both the sarcosine component and the base component should be selected so as to provide a clear or translucent gel when combined with the other components of the composition.

The base may be selected from any of the organic amine bases which are typically

- 5 -

utilized to neutralize N-acyl sarcosines to form water-soluble salts. These include, for example, isopropanolamine, mono-, di- and triethanolamine, aminomethyl propanol and
5 aminomethyl propanediol. Triethanolamine is preferred. The amount of base which is utilized will depend on the amount of sarcosine which is present in the composition. A sufficient amount should be utilized to solubilize the sarcosine
10 in the aqueous phase of the composition and provide a pH of about 4 to 8, preferably about 5 to 7. To arrive at this pH range the sarcosine must be about 50 to 90% neutralized, preferably about 60 to 80% neutralized. It is, thus, most
15 preferred that there is at least a slight molar excess of sarcosine to base. Typically, the base will comprise about 1 to 6% of the composition.

The self-foaming agent may be any
20 volatile hydrocarbon or halogenated hydrocarbon with a sufficiently low boiling point that it will volatilize and foam the gel upon application to the skin, but not so low that it causes the gel to foam prematurely. The typical
25 boiling point of such an agent generally falls within the range of 20 to 40°C. Preferred self-foaming agents are selected from saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having 4 to 6 carbon atoms, such as n-pentane, isopentane,
30 neopentane, n-butane, isobutane, and mixtures thereof. Most preferred is a mixture of isopentane and isobutane in a weight ratio of about 1:1 to about 3:1. The self-foaming agent will normally be present in an amount comprising
35 about 1 to 8% of the composition, preferably about 2 to 5%.

The shaving composition additionally

- 6 -

contains about 1 to 10%, preferably about 1.5 to 7%, of a non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid which aids in gelling the composition. The terms "non-volatile" and "fluid" mean that these materials are liquid at room temperature and have a boiling point above 200°C. Such hydrocarbon fluids include mineral oils and branched-chain aliphatic liquids. These fluids typically have from about 16 to about 48, preferably about 20 to about 40, carbon atoms and a viscosity of about 5 to about 100 cs., preferably about 10 to about 50 cs., at 40°C. The preferred non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid is selected from mineral oil with a viscosity of about 10 to about 50 cs. at 40°C., hydrogenated polyisobutene with a molecular weight of about 320 to about 420, and mixtures thereof.

Water is the major component of the composition and is used in sufficient quantities to solubilize the surfactant component and form the continuous phase of the emulsion, while providing a stable gel of suitable viscosity with desirable lathering and rinsing properties. It is added in a sufficient amount (q.s.) to bring the total of all components to 100%. The quantity of water in the composition typically falls within the range of about 65 to 85%, preferably about 70 to 80%.

In addition to the above-described essential components, the shaving composition of the present invention may include a variety of other well-known cosmetic ingredients to improve the aesthetics and performance characteristics of the composition.

It is generally desirable to include up to 8%, preferably about 1 to 6%, of a non-

- 7 -

ionic surfactant in the composition to improve foam quality, wettability, gel consistency, and rinsability. Suitable non-ionic surfactants will typically have an HLB of 15 or more and must be compatible with the aqueous sarcosinate component. Preferred non-ionic surfactants include the polyoxyethylene ethers of fatty alcohols, acids and amides, particularly those having 10 to 20, preferably 12 to 18, carbon atoms in the fatty moiety and about 8 to 60, preferably 10 to 30, ethylene oxide units. These include, for example, Oleth-20, Steareth-21, Ceteth-20, and Laureth-23. Other non-ionic surfactants include the polyoxyethylene ethers of alkyl substituted phenols, such as Nonoxynol-4 and Nonoxynol-20, fatty alkanolamides such as Lauramide DEA and Cocamide MEA, polyethoxylated sorbitan esters of fatty acids, such as Polysorbate-20, lauryl polyglucoside, sucrose laurate, and polyglycerol 8-oleate.

It may also be desirable to include a water-soluble gelling aid or thickening agent in the shaving composition to improve the consistency and stability of the gel, as well as to adjust its viscosity. These may include, for example, hydroxyalkyl cellulose polymers such as hydroxyethyl cellulose and hydroxypropyl cellulose (sold under the trademarks "Natrosol" and "Klucel" respectively), copolymers of acrylic acid and polyallyl sucrose (sold under the trademark "Carbopol"), carboxymethyl cellulose, and cellulose methyl ether (sold under the trademark "Methocel"). Natural or synthetic gums, resins, and starches may also be used. The preferred thickening agents are hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and mixtures thereof. The gelling aid or

- 8 -

thickening agent is typically included in an amount of about 0.01 to 5%, preferably about 0.1 to 2%, by weight of the composition.

The shaving composition will also preferably include up to 8%, preferably about 2 to 6%, by weight of a fatty alcohol such as myristyl, lauryl and stearyl alcohol and octyl dodecanol. The term "fatty" is intended to include 10 to 20, preferably 12 to 18, carbon atoms.

It is particularly desirable to include in the composition a cationic conditioning polymer which is substantive to the skin in order to improve lubricity and post-shave skin feel. Such polymers may include polymeric quaternary ammonium salts of hydroxyethyl cellulose such as polyquaternium-10 and polyquaternium-24. These polymers are typically included in an amount of about 0.05 to 2%, preferably about 0.1 to 1%, by weight.

Other useful additives which may be utilized in the composition include humectants such as glycerin, sorbitol, and propylene glycol, emollients including fatty esters such as isopropyl myristate, decyl oleate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate, and glyceryl linoleate, propoxylated fatty ethers such as PPG-10 cetyl ether and PPG-11 stearyl ether, di- and triglycerides such as lecithin and caprylic/capric triglyceride, vegetable oils, and similar materials, skin freshening and soothing agents such as menthol, aloe, allantoin, lanolin, collagen and hyaluronic acid, lubricants such as polyethylene oxide, fluorosurfactants, and silicones (e.g. dimethicone, dimethiconol, dimethicone copolyol, stearyl dimethicone, cetyl dimethicone copolyol,

- 9 -

phenyl dimethicone, cyclomethicone, etc.), vitamins (including vitamin precursors and derivatives) such as panthenol, tocopherol acetate, and vitamin A palmitate, colorants, fragrances, antioxidants and preservatives.

A preferred shaving composition of the present invention comprises, in percent by weight, about 65 to 85% water, about 4 to 16% N-acyl sarcosine wherein the acyl group has 10 to 20, preferably 12 to 18, carbon atoms, sufficient organic amine base to solubilize the N-acyl sarcosine and provide a pH of about 4 to about 8, about 1 to 8% self-foaming agent, about 1 to 10% non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid, about 1 to 8% of a non-ionic surfactant, and about 1 to 8% of a fatty alcohol. Most preferably the composition will comprise about 70 to 80% water, about 6 to 12% N-acyl sarcosine, sufficient base to provide a pH of about 5 to 7, about 2 to 5% self-foaming agent, about 1.5 to 7% non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid, about 1 to 6% of a non-ionic surfactant, about 2 to 6% of a fatty alcohol, and about 0.1 to 2% of a thickening agent.

The shaving composition of the present invention may be packaged in any dispenser suitable for dispensing post-foaming shave gels. These include aerosol containers with a barrier, such as a collapsible bag or piston, to separate the gel from the propellant required for expulsion, collapsible tubes, and pump or squeeze containers.

The following examples illustrate representative shave gel compositions of the present invention. All parts and percentages are by weight.

- 10 -

Component	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5
Stearoyl sarcosine	5.192		3.558		7.500
Myristol sarcosine	1.923	8.000	3.558	7.500	
Triethanolamine (99%)	2.596	2.750	2.596	2.750	2.750
Myristyl alcohol	2.692	4.000	2.692	4.000	3.000
Mineral oil 180/190 ¹	1.923				
Mineral oil 65/75 ¹		5.000	1.442	4.500	3.000
Hydrog. Polyisobutene ²			1.442		
Dimethicone/dimethiconol ³	0.192		0.288		
Stearyl Dimethicone ⁴					0.250
Oleth-20	4.327	1.000	4.327	1.000	4.500
Isopentane	2.887	1.900	1.925	2.887	2.887
Isobutane	0.963	1.900	1.925	0.963	0.963
Hydroxyethyl cellulose ⁵	0.240	0.250	0.240	0.400	0.400
Hydroxypropyl cellulose ⁶	0.019		0.019	0.020	0.020
Polyquaternium-10 ⁷	0.240		0.144	0.200	0.250
PEG-14M ⁸	0.144		0.144	0.250	0.200
PEG-115M ⁹		0.025			

- 11 -

Component	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5
Aloe vera gel	0.962		0.962		1.000
Frag., color., preserv.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.
Water	74.854	74.424	73.892	74.484	72.724

- 1 Protol 180/190 and Carnation 65/75 from Witco Corp.
- 2 Panalane L-14E from Amoco Chemical
- 3 DC 2-1420 from Dow Corning
- 4 DC 2503 from Dow Corning
- 5 Natrosol 250 HHR from Hercules Inc.
- 6 Klucel HPF from Aqualon
- 7 Polymer LK from Amerchol
- 8 Polyox WSR N-3000 (MW about 300,000) from Union Carbide
- 9 Polyox Coagulant (MW about 5 million) from Union Carbide

- 12 -

Procedure: Dissolve into the water at room temperature with stirring the hydroxyethyl cellulose, polyquaternium-10, and PEG-14M (or 115M). After about 40 minutes of stirring, heat
5 the aqueous solution to about 85°C., add the sarcosine (which has been pre-melted), myristyl alcohol, mineral oil and/or hydrogenated polyisobutene and mix for about 10 minutes. Add the triethanolamine and Oleth-20 and continue
10 mixing at about 85°C. for about 30 minutes. Cool to 70°C., add the preservative and mix for 10 minutes. Cool to 35°C. and add the silicone, fragrance, colorant, aloe gel and hydroxypropyl cellulose, the latter having been first premixed
15 with about 0.5 parts of water at 55°C., then an additional 3.5 parts of water at room temperature. After cooling to room temperature the mixture is blended with the isopentane/isobutane and packaged in a barrier-
20 type aerosol container.

While the invention has been described in detail with particular reference to preferred embodiments thereof, various modifications and substitutions will be apparent to those skilled
25 in the art and should be considered to fall within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the following claims.

- 13 -

C L A I M S

1. A shaving composition in the form of a self-foaming gel comprising, in percent by weight, about 65 to 85% water, about 4 to 16% N-acyl sarcosine wherein the acyl group has 10 to 20 carbon atoms, sufficient organic amine base to solubilize the N-acyl sarcosine and provide a pH of about 4 to about 8, about 1 to 8% self-foaming agent, and about 1 to 10% non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid, said composition being substantially free of soap.
2. The shaving composition of claim 1, wherein the N-acyl sarcosine is selected from the group consisting of stearyl sarcosine, myristoyl sarcosine, oleoyl sarcosine, lauroyl sarcosine, cocoyl sarcosine and mixtures thereof.
3. The shaving composition of claim 2, wherein the organic amine base is triethanolamine.
4. The shaving composition of claim 3, wherein the non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid has about 20 to about 40 carbon atoms and a viscosity of about 10 to about 50 cs. at 40°C.
5. The shaving composition of claim 4, wherein the self-foaming agent is a volatile hydrocarbon having 4 to 6 carbon atoms or a mixture of such hydrocarbons.
6. The shaving composition of claim 5, additionally comprising about 1 to 8% of a non-ionic surfactant.
7. The shaving composition of claim 6, additionally comprising about 1 to 8% of a fatty alcohol.
8. The shaving composition of claim 7, wherein the non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid is selected from the group consisting of mineral oil, hydrogenated polyisobutene, and mixtures thereof.

- 14 -

9. The shaving composition of claim 8, which comprises about 70 to 80% water, about 6 to 12% N-acyl sarcosine, sufficient organic amine base to provide a pH of about 5 to 7, about 2 to 5% self-foaming agent, and about 1.5 to 7% non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid, said composition being substantially free of other anionic surfactants.

10. The shaving composition of claim 9, additionally comprising about 0.05 to 2% of a cationic conditioning polymer.

11. The shaving composition of claim 10, additionally comprising about 0.01 to 5% of a thickening agent.

12. The shaving composition of claim 11, wherein the cationic conditioning polymer is a polymeric quaternary ammonium salt of hydroxyethyl cellulose.

13. The shaving composition of claim 12, wherein the thickening agent is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and mixtures thereof.

14. A shaving composition in the form of a self-foaming gel comprising, in percent by weight, about 65 to 85% water, about 4 to 16% N-acyl sarcosine wherein the acyl group has 12 to 18 carbon atoms, sufficient organic amine base to solubilize the N-acyl sarcosine and provide a pH of about 4 to about 8, about 1 to 8% self-foaming agent, about 1 to 10% non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid, about 1 to 8% of a non-ionic surfactant, and about 1 to 8% of a fatty alcohol, said composition being substantially free of soap.

15. The shaving composition of claim 14, which comprises about 70 to 80% water, about 6 to 12% N-acyl sarcosine, sufficient base to

- 15 -

provide a pH of about 5 to 7, about 2 to 5% self-foaming agent, about 1.5 to 7% non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid, about 1 to 6% of a non-ionic surfactant, and about 2 to 6% of a fatty alcohol, said composition being substantially free of other anionic surfactants.

16. The shaving composition of claim 15, wherein the N-acyl sarcosine is selected from the group consisting of stearyl sarcosine, myristoyl sarcosine, oleoyl sarcosine, lauroyl sarcosine, cocoyl sarcosine and mixtures thereof, the organic amine base is triethanolamine, the non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid has about 20 to about 40 carbon atoms and a viscosity of about 10 to about 50 cs. at 40°C., and the self-foaming agent is a volatile hydrocarbon having 4 to 6 carbon atoms or a mixture of such hydrocarbons.

17. The shaving composition of claim 16, wherein the non-volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon fluid is selected from the group consisting of mineral oil, hydrogenated polyisobutene, and mixtures thereof, and the self-foaming agent is a mixture of isopentane and isobutane in a weight ratio of about 1:1 to about 3:1.

18. The shaving composition of claim 17, additionally comprising about 0.05 to 2% of a cationic conditioning polymer.

19. The shaving composition of claim 18, additionally comprising about 0.1 to 2% of a thickening agent selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and mixtures thereof.

20. The shaving composition of claim 19, wherein the cationic conditioning polymer is a polymeric quaternary ammonium salt of hydroxyethyl cellulose.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 95/11955

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/15

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO,A,94 02109 (DOWBRANDS INC.) 3 February 1994 see page 15 - page 17; claims	1-8
A	EP,A,0 586 295 (NLN) 9 March 1994 *Document*	1-8
A	US,A,4 753 747 (KENNETH F. CLARK ET AL) 28 June 1988 *Abstract*	1
A	GB,A,1 479 708 (WILKINSON SWORD LIMITED) 13 July 1977 *Page5: claim 13*	1
A	GB,A,1 479 707 (WILKINSON SWORD LIMITED) 13 July 1977 *page5: claim 1*	1
-/-		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 January 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

15. 01. 96

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 LV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Luyten, H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. al Application No
PCT/US 95/11955

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US,A,5 340 571 (WILLIAM R. GRACE) 23 August 1994 cited in the application *Abstract* ----	1
A	EP,A,0 285 574 (AVANTGARDE S.P.A.) 5 October 1988 cited in the application *Page 5 : claims* & US,A,4 892 729 (CAVEZZA, PAOLO) ----	1
A	GB,A,1 479 706 (WILKINSON SWORD LTD) 13 July 1977 cited in the application *Document* & US,A,4 140 648 (THOMPSON J.) & US,A,4 113 643 (THOMPSON J.) ----	1
A	US,A,3 959 160 (CHRISTOPHER HORSER ET AL) 25 May 1976 cited in the application *Abstract* ----	1
A	US,A,4 999 183 (LEONARD MACKLES ET AL) 12 March 1991 cited in the application *Document* ----	1
A	US,A,4 761 279 (EZZAT N. KHALIL ET AL) 2 August 1988 *Document* ----	1
A	US,A,4 046 874 (JOHN LESTER GABBY ET AL) 6 September 1977 cited in the application *Abstract* -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern: 51 Application No

PCT/US 95/11955

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9402109	03-02-94	AU-B- 4786893	14-02-94
		CN-A- 1087380	01-06-94
		EP-A- 0652739	17-05-95
		FI-A- 950373	27-01-95
		HU-A- 70703	30-10-95
		JP-T- 7509513	19-10-95
		NO-A- 950309	27-01-95
		PL-A- 307296	15-05-95
EP-A-0586295	09-03-94	FR-A- 2695133	04-03-94
US-A-4753747	28-06-88	BE-A- 1002225	23-10-90
		DE-A- 3809947	24-11-88
		FR-A- 2615186	18-11-88
		GB-A, B 2204875	23-11-88
GB-A-1479708	13-07-77	NONE	
GB-A-1479707	13-07-77	NONE	
US-A-5340571	23-08-94	AU-B- 6446994	24-10-94
		NO-A- 953787	25-09-95
		WO-A- 9422415	13-10-94
EP-A-0285574	05-10-88	AU-B- 600103	02-08-90
		CA-A- 1330537	05-07-94
		JP-A- 63253017	20-10-88
		US-A- 4892729	09-01-90
		ZA-A- 8801872	08-09-88
US-A-4892729	09-01-90	AU-B- 600103	02-08-90
		CA-A- 1330537	05-07-94
		EP-A- 0285574	05-10-88
		JP-A- 63253017	20-10-88
		ZA-A- 8801872	08-09-88
GB-A-1479706	13-07-77	US-A- 4111827	05-09-78
		US-A- 4113643	12-09-78
		US-A- 4140648	20-02-79

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 95/11955

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A-4140648	20-02-79	GB-A- 1479706 US-A- 4111827 US-A- 4113643	13-07-77 05-09-78 12-09-78
US-A-4113643	12-09-78	GB-A- 1479706 US-A- 4111827 US-A- 4140648	13-07-77 05-09-78 20-02-79
US-A-3959160	25-05-76	NONE	
US-A-4999183	12-03-91	WO-A- 9104729	18-04-91
US-A-4761279	02-08-88	NONE	
US-A-4046874	06-09-77	US-A- 3936391	03-02-76